## IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Change in the Administration of Affairs.

WM. M'KINLEY INAUGURATED PRESIDENT.

Fine Weather, Gorgeous Decorations and a Magnificent Pageant Made It a Brilliant Affair.

The Ceremonies Witnessed by Immense Throngs of People Massed in Front of the National Capitol.

Following the Administration of the Oath by Chief-Justice Fuller President McKinley Delivered His Inaugural Address.

Carrett A. Hobart Duly Installed as Vice-President of the United States in the Senate Chamber.

Inauguration Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.-William McKinley, of Obio, was to-day installed as president of the United States for the term of four years continuing until the fourth of March, 1901, and Grover Cleveland for the second time passed from the exercise of the high office of president and reentered private life. In his capacity as expresident he has but one living contemporary his immediate predecessor, Benjamin Harrison. All the others who within the last 30 years, by election or succession, have presided over the destinies of the great American republic-Liner'n, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur-have joined the silent majority. A Bright, Clear Day.

The day broke bright, clear and crisp. A few clouds were in the sky, but they were clouds of the sort that precurse nothing disagreeable. The wind was from the northwest, and everything indicated a successful inauguration from a weather standpoint. The newsboys were the first to awaken the town into activity, and they



PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY. were soon augmented by the badge fakirs, sell-

ding gold bugs badges, and the gilt-caped mer- and who sold official programmes. Incidental to the actual assuming of office by president, and slightly preceding it in point of time, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey (a gentleman not heretofore prominent in national lities), took the oath of office as vice-president of the United States, and was installed as ex-officio presiding officer of the senate.

The proceedings of the day were characterfixed by all the imposing spectacular effects and demonstrations of popular interest which have become a growing feature of inaugural ceremonies, as the nation has advanced population and wealth. Between 49,000 and 50,000 in the procession, partly milident and president-elect to and from the cap-Etcl. At least 20,000 people witnessed the ad-ministration of the oath office on the eastern portico of the capitol, and listened, or attempted to listen, to the delivery of the new president's brief inaugural address; and at night a simply till the house should arrive, gorgeous state ball, at which the president and wice-president were present, closed the pro-

Interchange of Courtesies

The graceful interchange of courtesies be tween the outgoing and incoming officials, which has only twice been intermitted-once when bluff John Adams packed his gripsack and slipped out of the White House at daylight on the 4th of March to avoid shaking hands with his hated federalist successor, the illustrious Jefferson; and once, within the living memory, when Gen. Grant, because of his strained personal relations with Andrew Johnson, drove in his buggy from the old war department to the capitol, accompanied only John A. Rawlins, his chief - of - staff - were on this occasion exercised to the full extent. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley rode side by side to and from the capitol. They had dined together at the White Wouse Tuesday night, exchanged formal calls Wednesday, and they lunched in each other's company on the day in which they transferred the government of this great nation, the one to the other. An additional air of cordiality was infused into the proceedings by the similarity between the views entertained by the and his financial question and those upon which the successful candidate of the republican party was elected. Mr. Cleveland, in truth, felt more gratification, probably In installing at the capitol as his successor the Beader of an opposing political party than he would have had in escorting, under like circum stances, the leader chosen by his own political ociates as their candidate for the presidency. This innovation on the usually closely-drawn partisan lines of American politics gave added piquancy to the proceedings.

Arrangements for Spectators. No grander theater for such a pageant could well be found. Pennsylvania avenue, 125 feet from curb to curb, along which the procession passed from the White House to the capitol, presented an uninterrupted vista of over a mile, commencing with the massive

Grecian facade of the treasury department, which intersects the view at one end, and terminating in the beautiful white marble dome-crowned capitol at the other end, with the needle-like shaft of the Washington monument standing sentinel-guard on the right hand, towering 550 feet upwards to the clouds. On all the little parkings and government reservations formed by the different angles of The intersecting streets and the radiating avemues, gally-decorated stands had been erected, capable of scating at least 30,000 people, and sheee were densely packed with spectators, one gow above the other, like the towers in a

Grand Marshal Gen. Horace Porter. The grand marshal intrusted with the direction of the day's pageant was Gen. Horace Porter, formerly of the staff of Gen. Grant. His organizing skill had been tested in peace as well as in war -notably in the conduct of the great sound-money procession through the narrow and tortuous streets of New York city last October during the presidential campaign. With the broad and smooth asphalted streets of Washington, Gen. Porter had full opportunities to display his genine for controlling the movements of large bodies of men, and he availed himself of them. From the nature of the day,'s proceedings there were practically two processions, though at the close they merged into one massive and impressive body, part military, partly-civic, and each most effective. The escort. safer return journey from the capitol to the president and ex-president on the impedient of the white House, were formed on streets adjacent to the capitol to the capitol to the capitol to the organizations which accompanied which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all system needs some revision or our fathers. The preserer vation of public the sent the cinct. The procession,

The Inaugural Parade.

The military division, preceded by a platoon of mounted police, and followed by the Governor's Island (N. Y.) band, was headed, of course, by the grand marshal, his staffs and aides, 200 in number, selected from the states in the Union, all well mounted, some wearing crimson sashes and others white. The grand marshal himself wore a sash blending the national colors. By a happy thought invitations had been extended to all the living sons of those who had served as the nation's chief executive, and Ulysses S. Grant (third), Webb C. Hayes, Harry A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, and Russell Harrison,

served as special aids on the occasion. The first division of the military parade, ded by the gallant cavalry leader, Gen. Wesley Merritt, included a battalion of United States engineers, the Seventeenth United States infantry, four batteries of United States artillery, a regiment of United States marines; 500 sailors of the North Atlantic squadron, made up from the crews of the New York, Columbia and Indiana, now anchored at Hampton Roads, and commanded by Capt. Sands of the Columbia (whose appearance, as is always the case when the blue jackets are ashore, was welcomed with hearty cheers), followed a battalion of light artillery and a regiment of United States cav-

President and President-Elect. President-elect McKinley, who had left his andsomely-fitted-up suite of rooms at the Ebbitt house sufficiently early to pay his call of ceremony on the retiring president, was driven to the White House, escorted by the senate committee appointed for that purpose, where, in one of tye handsome state apartments, he was received and welcomed by President Cleveland and his cabinet. Then the two presidents descended the White House steps and together entered a four-horse carriage. Mr Cleveland sitting to the right, and amid the booming of cannon, the clatter of cavalry, the deep hoarse rumble of artillery, the measured tramp of many columns of infantry, and the blare of innumerable bands, the march to the capitol began. In another four-horse carriage, following the president, rode Vice-President-elect Hobart and the senators deputed to escort him to the scene of his future duties. Then in a long stream of carriages came the distinguished guests. The president's onal escort was troop A, of Cleveland, O., 80 cavalrymen mounted on coal-black chargers and still more interesting a detachment of grizzied veterans from the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers, Maj. McKinley's old regiment.

Commanders of the Army and Navy. Gen. Nelson Miles, commanding the United States army, and Rear-Admiral George Brown, ranking officer of the navy, in full uniform, rode immediately after the presidential party.

The second brigade of the first division con-

sisted of the superbly-drilled and handsomelyequipped national guard of the District of Columbia. A more brilliant and inspiring scene than this part of the pageant presented could

hardly be pictured. The second division of the parade, which by a change in the arrangements, did not fall into line until the return from the capitol, was not ondary to the first in public interest, except that it lacked a president-to-be and a presidentthat-had-been. In lieu thereof it presented to the admiring plaudits of the crowd the governors of ten states, each escorted by a gorgeously-uniformed estaff and detachments from the national guards of their states. At the head of the division, a fitting honor to the state from which the president was chosen, rode Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohlo, as marshal. Then followed Gov. Lowndes. of Maryland, Gov. Black of New York, Gov. Grout of Vermont, Gov. Tanner of Illinois, Gov. Drake of Iowa, and Gov. Schofield of Wisconsin. Each of these dignitaries was accompanied by numerous aides, and most of them by regiments or companies of their state national guard. In this latter manner the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, and Minnesota, were

Monotonous Features Missing.

From a spectacular point of view the parade ras distinctively benefited by the absence of some features which were conspicuous in the corresponding parade, of previous inaugurations. The Pennsylvania militia, 8,000 strong, who marched to the capitol with Cleveland, each company so exactly the one that went before, that the monotony tired the eye, and all attired in the serviceable, but dull regulation blue. somberlooking were not ordered to Washington. Tammany's 3,000 braves, in black coats and tall silk hats, who came over from New York to see Cleveland installed, had no interest in McKinley and

Grizzled Veterans of the Grand Army. At the head of the third and last division of the military parade rode one-armed Gen. O. O. Howard, and after him marched the grizzled veterans of the G. A. R., many of whom had served under him at Gettysburg and Chatta-

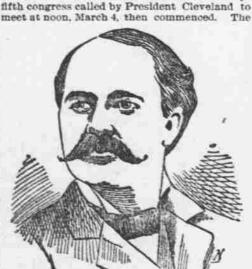
stayed at home. This was not Tammany's

In the meantime the houses of congress were by Speaker Reed, proceeded in a body to the senate chamber, where seats had been assigned to them. Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson presided over the joint assembly, but when he would step down to make way for his successor. The eight justices of the supreme court of the United States, robed in silk gowns, but wearing no wigs, occupied a front row of chairs to the right of the presiding officer. Behind them in their order of precedence entered the diplomatic corps, all of whom, except the representatives of the Swiss and South and Central American republics, were resplendent in official uniform and adorned with the insignia of decorations conferred. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, took precedence; he was followed by the French and German ambassadors: the Mexican and Austrian ministers, and, vividly conspicuous in there quaint silken dresses, the members of the Chinese legation came next. They were the only orientals who were their

national costumes. In the Senate Chamber.

When, shortly before noon, ex-President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley entered the chamber, the whole assemblage rose to receive them as they took their seats of honor set apart for their reception. Vice-President Stevenson, to whom the senate accorded a unanimous vote of thanks for his courtesy and ability in the chair, returned his thanks in graceful

Extra Session of the Senate Begun. The extra session of the senate of the Fifty-



VICE-PRESIDENT GARRET A. HOBART. late vice-president made way for his successor, Mr. Hobart, to whom the oath was administerered, after which the latter made a brief ad-

President McKinley Sworn: In. This ceremony completed, both houses of congress and many of the more-privileged spectators adjourned to the eastern portico. There in the presence of an immense throng Chief-Justice Fuller administered to President McKinley the brief obligation prescribed to maintain the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and President McKinley delivered his Inaugural address.

President McKinley's Inaugural Address. PELLOW-CITIZENS: In obedience to the will of the people, and on their presence by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of president of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who have no singularly favored the American alties of the law. The preservation of public

stability open to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while ensuring safety and volume to our money, no trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate the great value and such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while ensuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of majoraining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstrations of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both "Sure we are right," and "make haste slowly, "If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to creat a commission to take under early consideration

commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and cur-rency laws, and give them that exhaustive, care-ful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commis-sion of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public con-fidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and in my opinion it can but prove

beneficial to the entire country.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized—when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals—the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constant ly at par with gold by every resource at our com-mand. The credit of the government, the in-tegrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present of depression in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped whenever it is found, and prevented wherever, in the future, it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from described expenditures. But the present be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not to increase, our outstand-ing obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal pro-vision for the most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans, who are the pensioners of the United States. The government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this, is the mandate of duty—the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans or an increase of revenue. While a large annual surplus may create a vast extravagance, inadequate avernment exceeding the country of t quate revenue creates disaster and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance, or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans, is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it can not last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts as has been ment are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten, however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the govern-ment is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, which its ability to pay is not strengthened but weakened by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification. The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled roller of the government represent from

taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding, for the most part, every form of direct taxation expent in time of war. sumption, and avoiding, for the most part, every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless addition to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made abeliance to general election that that the made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports, is a zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and en-couragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that congress will, at the earliest practical moment, enact revenue legis-lation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. To this policy, we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the

credit of the government both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption

f our currency which has been heavy and well-

igh constant for several years. In the revision of the tariff, special attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given ison under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and can not produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our people, but tend to increase their employment.

The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to culture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more de-voted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal to their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will sevure the largest income with the least will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public ex-

Business conditions are not the most promis-Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity
of former years. If we can not promptly attain
it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may
appear, congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, en-ergetic and intelligent act of congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situ-

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great

emergency in the one hundred and eight years of our eventful national life has ever arisen, that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny and the honor of the American name. These years of giorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the vanced the cause of freedom throughout the world and immeasurably strengthened the pre-cious free institutions which we enjoy. The peo-ple love and will sustain these institutions. The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles on which the government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have
falled in the discharge of our full duty as
etitizens of the great republic, but it is consoling
and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free
press, free thought, free schools, the free and
immolested right of religious liberty and worship, and free and fair elections are dearer and

porations, or communities; and as the constitu-tion imposes upon the president the duty of both its own execution and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect. The declaration of the party now restored to power, has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it

too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws—and against all who come here to make war upon against all was come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free educa-tion. Illiteracy must be banished from the land, if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we ought to achieve,
Reforms in the civil service must go on. But

the changes should be real and genuine, not per-functory, or prompted by zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the government, retaining faithful and devoted opublic servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent, or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered. Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas. restoration of our Americal merchant marine, once the pride of the seas all the great ocean highways of commerce. Any mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, compared and industry. Ver while this is true. merce and industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower, both in percentage of tonnage and the number of vesseis em-ployed, than it was prior to the civil war. Com-mendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that anneals countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic

both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the government, to cultivate relations of peace and unity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of fereign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settletent to leave undisturbed with them the settle-ment of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and disnified foreign our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enenforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. A war should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international, as well as local or individual differences. It was recas local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employes by the Forty-ningth congress, in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the concurrence of the senate and the house of the Fifty-first congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British house of commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire naas local or individual differences. It was our foreign policy throughout our entire na-tional history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but a duty to mankind. The importance policy, but a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage thought of the statesman and people of every country, and I can not but consider it fortunate that is was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

It has been the uniform practice to avoid as far as possible the convening of congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended.

sence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in extra session, when it involves neglect of a public duty, places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of congress. nediate consideration of congress. It lone has the power to provide evenue for the nation. Not to convene it under uch circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. I do not sym-pathize with the sentiment that congress in ses-sion is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, ests. Its memoers are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have done, only recently voted that this should be and nothing is more hinding upon the agents. and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of congress until more than a year after it has been chosen, deprived congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the executive because unjust to the interests of the people. Our action will now of the people. Our action will now be freer from the partisan considera-tion than if the question of tariff revision was

postponed until ther egular session of congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics can not so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and pa-triotically without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow-citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now even against their preconceived views—and, perhaps, settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I coasider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as president to convene congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897. In conclusion, I congratulate the country up-on the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestations of good-will everywhere so ap-parent. The recent election not only most fortu-nately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the peoples. The north and the south no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country, can find cover for true for lover of the country can find cause for true fe-licitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling, and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing, and permit othing to be done, that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-spera-tion, this revival of esteem and affiliation which

old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and in-Let me again repeat the words of the oath adninistered by the chief justice, which in their ministered by the chief justice, which in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe: "I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lerd Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

now animates so many thousands in both the

To the White House, Immediately after the close of his address President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland, after partaking of luncheon in the capitol, re-entered their carriage and were driven to the White House amid tumultous cheers all along the line, President McKinley this time occupy-

FASHION LETTER.

Spring Textiles Elegant in Weave, Perfection in Coloring - Trimmed Skirt an Assured Fact-Notes on New Sleeves, Etc. [Special New York Letter.]

Extremes meet in the departing glory of rich winter fabrics and the advent of soft-textured spring novelties, and also the daintiest of diaphanous summer materials, that come like a breath of June in the midst of keen winds and temporary blizzards, with a delightful promise of balmy days in thin, delicate tints. When fur and heavy cloth are the only things that suggest comfort, the organdies, muslins, chiffons, challies and zephyr goods so reassuringly displayed in the shop windows seem to have lost their bearings, and one is obliged to go inside to really enjoy the beauty and attractions of these midsummer dainties. But, strange as it may seem, now is the time to make a wise purchase of them, for the woman who hesitates loses her chance to secure the cream of the display; for if she believes that later on she can purchase what now tempts her she makes a great mistake, for not a pattern that is imported is duplicated later on in the season; so declare the city merchants and their various managers and

Among the elegant spring textiles, both smooth and rough-surfaced ma-

with ornate costumes, but lose none of their simple elegance or attraction by their proximity. A compromise style appears, also, that shows the skirts neither severely plain nor excessively decorated, but attractively finished with gathered ruches, milliner's folds, % triple frills and similar narrow effective border-

ings. Five bias times of two, with very tough surfaces. Yet all are too lightly woven to be uncomfortably heavy. Cheviots and vigognes have two colors, one of which is often brown-as a blue alternating with chestnut, or else rich Russian green with tan brown. Black and tan cheviots will be used strictly for tailor-made gowns for general wear, while the more elaborate costumes will be of faced cloth in very handsome colors, with even more intricate braiding than any seen the past season.

The rage for short fancy bolero, Eton and Russian jackets is greater than ever, and to these dressy little accessories are still added narrow-pointed girdles, deep ceintures, folded belts and scores of fancy plastrons, vests and in color and fabric. Coat bodices with short fronts and jacket backs will be worn in demi-dress, with an accordion plaited vest or a waistcoat of some rich stylish material. Black will be in high vogue this spring, and black cloth with a fine stripe of white mauve or gray is one of the new fabrics for tailor gowns. The more elegant black textiles have silk linings in apple green, mauve, Danish red, cerise and old rose; and small costly buttons decorate the jacket bodice.

Trimmed skirts seem now to be an assured matter, but the plain, unadorned skirts will not be given up by terials are shown, and these con-

trasting stuffs are elegantly fash. ioned this year. All the new goods are soft and supple, and lightness of weight has been specially considered by the manufacturers. The English serges, mohairs and cheviots are perfection in their coloring and weaving, and the stylish camel's hair goods a re sometimes of one

color and some any means. They appear side by side folds of velvet are shown on a green cloth gown and the bolero is of cloth frimmed with velvet and narrow silk braid. The vest is of cream cloth dotted with green and gold spangles and the girdle and folded collar are of green

velvet. In color effects among new materials there appears to be every conceivable tint, and red often takes the lead for accessories as well as for not a few gowns, jackets and fancy waists. The popular red is not aggressive, but has a pretty shade of pink in it. All the violet tints will be popular, also gray in many lovely dyes, and green in quite as many varied tones and semi-tones. Plumblue is the very newest shade among taffetas, foulards and China silks. It is very becoming to either blond or brunette when toned with velvet and ecri lace trimmings.

There is a great demand this season. for plain English serges and the new double-faced cashmere which is much like drap d'ete. For utility costumes the pretty broken checks with several colors blended together seem to predominate, and they prove more serviceable than the plain colors for ordinary wear in anything but serge, which is undeniably the peer of all known fabrics for durability, and at the same time is ladylike in effect. Round waists and yoke effects still

take a prominent place in spring and summer fashions, and the newest sleeves still flare at the wrist and are tight to the shoulder, where they are decorated in scores of different wayssmall puffs, butterfly draperies, triple frills and bow-knot effects being highly favored. The persistently popular and dressy fancy waists and blouses still live on, to the comfort and convenience of women. Dressmakers who have very naturally opposed them on account of their usurping in a large degree the more elaborate and complete garment which brought them higher rices to complete have now decided to ask as much for a fancy waist with all its decorations as for a simple suit entire. Skirts are in three, seven and nine gores for certain kinds of fabrics, or are in circular shape, or corded, shirred or plaited around the entire top of the skirt, or only a portion, the front often being left plain and the back laid in flat plaits KATE DUNHAM.

We hear a farmer say when he reads that John Breider, Mishicott, Wis. grew 173 bushels of Salzer's Silver King Barley per acre in 1896. Don't you believe it? Just write him! You

see Salzer's seeds are bred up to big yields. And Oats 230 bushels, corn 260, Wheat 60 bushels, Potatoes 1,600 bushels, Grasses 6 tons per acre, etc., etc. \$10.00 FOR 10 CENTS.

ples, worth \$10, to get a start. [K]

Love is dead when the husband begins to

MARCH AND APRIL

the Year in the North.

A High-Grade Business College. Elsewhere, this paper will be found the advertisment of the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill. This is a high-grade school, with a National reputation, and its graduates are in demand in all parts of the country. It has an annual attendance of from 700 to 900 students, representing as many as 32 states. Has 12 officers and teachers, and 3 different courses of study—the Business course, Shorthand and Typewrit-ing course, and the Normal Penmanship

will be delighted with its contents

But also appeal to a means of relief of the with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, unlike the poisons in minute doses often prescribed for it, is perfectly safe. In malarial, kidney, bilious, dyspeptic or nervous ailments the Bitters is a certain source of relief.

Mamma—"I don't see why you call Daisy Martin selfish. I think she is a very nice little girl." Ethel—"Oh, mamma, but she is selfish! She's always at the head of the guimpes contrasting with the ceinture get ahead of her."—Harper's Bazar.

> Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

It is entirely superfluous to tell people that you are getting old; you show it.

Cold breeds a brood of aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil destroys them.

bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

WHAT A STUPENDOUS LIE!

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get 12 farm seed sam- Sarsaparilla Is the One True

It takes a higher degree of courage to be laughed at than it does to be shot at.—Ram's Horn.

grudge the money it takes to support his wife.—Ram's Horn.

ere the Most Disagreeable Months of In the South, they are the pleasantest and most agreeable. The trees and shrubs put forth their buds and flowers; early veg-etables and fruits are ready for eating, and in fact all nature seems to have awakened from its winter sleep. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company reaches the Garden Spots of the South, and will on the first and third Tuesdays of March and April sell round-trip tickets to all principal points in Tennessee, Alabama, and West Florida, at about half rates. Write for advertising matter and particulars of excursions to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Beggar (piteously)—"Ah, sir, I am very, very, very hungry." Dyspeptic (savagely)—"Then bave the decency to keep your good fortune to yourself. I haven't had an appetite for years."—Tit-Bits.

Board and tuition are very reasonable. If you are interested in securing a business or shorthand education that pays, you should at once address the President, Prof. D. L. Musselman, of Quincy, Ill., for one of their beautiful Illustrated Catalogues free. You

The man who knows himself well, will know a good deal about other men.—Ram's Horn.

Groan If You Must.

torture—if physical—which produces the groan. Rheumatism is a prolific source of agony in its acute inflammatory or chronic forms. But it may be annihilated at its birth

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's

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Icy pavements and bruises give aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil gives cure, comfort.

Railroad men will not dance except at a "grand ball."—Atchison Globe. Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and

The way to get a better position is to more

Hood's Sarsaparilla,

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and

Effects of Religion.

Religion has a different effect upon different persons. Some walk mournfully before God, while others leap like the hart. In religion January and August ought to take a back seat and let May do the most talking. If the Gospel of sense is the best for Sunday the Gospel of nonsense may be the best for blue Monday .- Rev. E. E. Ide, Lutheran, Baltimore, Md.

Education,

Those who say the church is behind the age are as wrong as those who declare the church is opposed to learning. The church was the strongest in the dark ages, because it then had all the learning. The majority of the universities and colleges sprang from the churches, and in this country, of 300 and more colleges, 281 were founded by Christian men and women.-Bishop N. S. Rulison, Episcopalian, Philadelphia, Pa.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bas regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Oure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

'Now for another arctic exploration, said Fogg as he started on a search for his overshoes.—Boston Transcript.

Easy to have rheumatism. Just as easy o get rid of it with St. Jacobs Oil.

A baby in a buggy is a good thing, but no man likes to push it along.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, andy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c. It takes backbone to take any kind of a

stand that will leave a man standing alone.

With cold neuralgia increases. With Bt. Jacobs Oil it decreases and is cured. Too much goodness is as monotonous as too much wickedness.—Atchison Globe.

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\$5 per 100 collecting \$6 per 1000 for dis-names and addresses, \$6 tributing circulars and samples. Select territory at once and send 10 cents for outfit, blanks, particulars and instructions to begin. The M. M. Pub. Co., Berrien Springs, Mich. DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free, Dr. H. GREEN'S SONS, 425ma, Q.

1.000 SALESMEN WANTED EMPIRE NURSERY CO., St. Louis, Mo.

PICKED UP ON BROADWAY.

A True Incident.-A woman was picked up in the street in an unconscious condition and hurried to the nearest hospital. On examination her body was found to be covered with sores caused by the hypodermic injection of morphine. This mere wreck of a woman had once held an honorable and lucrative

position in a large publishing house in New York. Her health began to fail. Instead of taking rest and medical treatment, she resorted to the stimulus of morphine. The hospital physicians discovered that her primary trouble was an affection of the womb, which

could readily have been cured in the first stages. If, when she had felt those severe pains in the back, the terrible headaches, the constant sense of fullness, soreness and pain in the pelvic region, she had used Lydia

E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, it would have dissolved and passed off that polypus in the womb, and to-day she would have been a well woman sitting in her Why will women let themselves go in this way? It seems passing strange that a woman like this one,

so highly educated, and so well placed, should have depended on morphine, instead of seeking a radical cure. There is no excuse for any woman who suffers-she need not go without help. Mrs. Pinkham stands ready to help any woman; her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her; it will cost you nothing. In the meantime get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at the nearest drug store. The following letter from one of your sisters will encourage you:

MRS. BERTHA LEHRMAN, No. 1 Erie St., 27th Ward, Pittsburg, Pa., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I can hardly find words with which to thank you for what you have done for me. I suffered nearly seven years with backache and sideache, leucorrhoes, and the worst forms of womb troubles. "Doctors failed to do me any good. I have taken four bottles of Lydia E.

Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and one box of Liver Pills, and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now can say I am well and have been steadily gaining flesh; am stouter and heartier now than I have been for years. I am recommending your Vegetable Compound to my friends. Again I thank you for the good health I am enjoying."



For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a groceryman could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller .- RAVEN & CO., Druggists. Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.